TREATMENT OPTIONS from the book Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States

This does not constitute a formal recommendation. When using herbicides always read the label, and when in doubt consult your farm advisor or county agent.

This is an excerpt from the book Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States and is available wholesale through the UC Weed Research & Information Center (wric.ucdavis.edu) or retail through the Western Society of Weed Science (wsweedscience.org) or the California Invasive Species Council (cal-ipc.org).

Euryops multifidus

Sweet resinbush

Family: Asteraceae (sunflower)

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

| Cultural: grazing | P | not considered palatable to livestock |
| Cultural: prescribed burning | G | repeated burning will reduce populations |
| Mechanical: hand removal, weed wrench, cutting | E | does not resprout well |
| Mechanical: heavy equipment removal | F | chaining operations can reduce density |

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The following specific use information is based on published papers and reports by researchers and land managers. Other trade names may be available, and other compounds also are labeled for this weed. Directions for use may vary between brands; see label before use.

2,4-D NIA
Glyphosate NIA
Hexazinone NIA
Imazapyr NIA
Picloram G
Tebuthiuron NIA
Triclopyr NIA

E = Excellent control, generally better than 95%
G = Good control, 80-95%
F = Fair control, 50-80%
P = Poor control, below 50%

Control includes effects within the season of treatment.
Control is followed by best timing, if known, when efficacy is E or G.
* = Likely based on results of observations of related species

Possible application methods

BB = basal bark
CS = cut stump
FOL = foliar
INJ = stem injection

FLW = flowering
NIA = No information available
Fa = Fall
Sp = Spring
Su = Summer